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EXAMINER	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/685,098	ITOH, NOBUHIRO	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Nicholas C. Pachol	2625	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *16 March 2009*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-33* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-33* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-33 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-6, 9, 11, 14-19, 22, 24-29, and 32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cairo (US 5,809,116) in view of Tanimoto (US 2003/0020960) further in view of Chen (US 2002/0094076).

Regarding Claim 1, Cairo teaches a facsimile apparatus (Column 5, lines 33-35) comprising:

a receiving end identifying section configured to identify a receiving end by analyzing terminal information received from the receiving end when making a facsimile transmission to the receiving end (Figure 2, element 30 and Column 5, lines 39-42).

However Cairo does not teach a specific destination name storage section configured to store destination names of specific destinations,

said specific destination name storage section storing additionally for each specific destination an indication of a kind of notification to be output when a facsimile transmission is made to the specific destination;

a specific destination identifying section configured to search the specific destination name storage section for a destination name corresponding to the receiving end to which said facsimile transmission is being made and which is identified by the receiving end identifying section; and

and a notifying section configured to output a communication result notification, indicative of a result of the facsimile transmission to the receiving end, only when the specific destination identifying section finds the corresponding destination name in the specific destination name storage section and the indication of the kind of notification to be output is stored for the receiving end in the specific destination name storage section.

Tanimoto does teach a specific destination name storage section configured to store destination names of specific destinations (Page 7, paragraph 89); and

a specific destination identifying section configured to search the specific destination name storage section for a destination name corresponding to the receiving end to which said facsimile transmission is being made and which is identified by the receiving end identifying section (Page 7, paragraph 89);

and a notifying section configured to output a communication result notification, indicative of a result of the facsimile transmission to the receiving end, only when the

specific destination identifying section finds the corresponding destination name in the specific destination name storage section (Page 7, paragraph 89, wherein since the confirmation of the notification is checked when the destination is stored, the confirmation is outputted when the destination is stored. Based on the flowchart of Figure 11, as long as the destination is stored, then the confirmation could be outputted. If the memory remaining is ok every time, then the confirmation is not outputted. If there is no request for confirmation when the memory is ok, then there is no confirmation. Therefore, there are cases when the confirmation is outputted only when the destination name is stored).

Cairo and Tanimoto are combinable because they deal with facsimile transmissions.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Cairo with the teaching of Tanimoto for the purpose of providing the user with the ability to select the most appropriate transmission methods and operations (Tanimoto: Page 1, paragraph 11).

Chen does teach said specific destination name storage section storing additionally for each specific destination an indication of a kind of notification to be output when a facsimile transmission is made to the specific destination (Page 1, paragraph 26, wherein since the names are stored related to the destination, Chen shows that there is an indication of an output for each address stored in a name storage section. Chen does not need to show that the storage section is a destination storage section since Tanimoto teaches that.);

and the indication of the kind of notification to be output is stored for the receiving end in the specific destination name storage section (Page 1, paragraph 26).

Cairo in view of Tanimoto and Chen are combinable because they teach communication between two devices via a phone line.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Cairo in view of Tanimoto with the teachings of Chen for the purpose of clarity related to a name stored in a name list (Chen: Page 2, paragraph 6).

Regarding Claim 2, Cairo further teaches wherein the notifying section outputs a communication result report for each facsimile transmission made to the receiving end having the corresponding destination name stored in the specific destination name storage section (Column 2, lines 49-54).

Regarding Claim 3, Cairo further teaches wherein the communication result report has contents and/or format set differently for each specific destination (Column 2, lines 50-54).

Regarding Claim 4, Cairo further teaches wherein the notifying section displays or prints the communication result report (Column 5, lines 62-67).

Regarding Claim 5, Cairo in view of Tanimoto teaches wherein the notifying section outputs a transmission end sound for each facsimile transmission made to the receiving end having the corresponding destination name stored in the specific destination name storage section (Cairo: Column 8, lines 5-15, wherein since the user selects if they want a notification or not, since the notification could be a sound, they can select if they want the sound or not).

Regarding Claim 6, Cairo in view of Tanimoto does not teach wherein the transmission end sound is set differently for each specific destination.

Chen does teach wherein the transmission end sound is set differently for each specific destination (Page 1, paragraph 26 where index code indicts that the sound can be different and Page 3, paragraphs 67-68).

Cairo in view of Tanimoto and Chen are combinable because they teach communication between two devices via a phone line.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Cairo in view of Tanimoto with the teachings of Chen for the purpose of clarity related to a name stored in a name list (Chen: Page 2, paragraph 6).

Regarding Claims 9, Cairo in view of Tanimoto further teaches wherein the notifying section makes the communication report notification by one or an arbitrary combination of communication report notifications selected from a group consisting of outputting a communication result report, outputting a transmission end sound, and printing a stamp mark on a scanned document, for each facsimile transmission made to the receiving end having the corresponding destination name stored in the specific destination name storage section (Cairo: Column 8, lines 5-15, wherein since the user selects if they want a notification or not, since the notification could be a sound, they can select if they want the sound or not . Having the option to choose between a song and a display and none at all makes it inherit to have the choice of a stamp, a sound, or a result report).

Regarding Claim 11, Cairo teaches a facsimile apparatus comprising:

receiving end identifying means for identifying a receiving end by analyzing terminal information received from the receiving end when making a facsimile transmission to the receiving end (Figure 2, element 30 and Column 5, lines 39-42); and

notifying means for outputting a communication result notification indicative of a result of the facsimile transmission to the receiving end only when the specific destination identifying means finds the corresponding destination name in the specific destination name storage means (Column 5, lines 49-56 and Column 5, lines 59-66),

wherein when the destination name corresponding to the receiving end to which the facsimile transmission is made is found amongst the destination names stored in the specific destination name storage means, said specific destination identifying means causes said notifying means to output said communication result notification.

However Cairo does not teach a specific destination name storage means for storing destination names of specific destinations and for storing additionally for each specific destination an indication of a kind of notification to be output when a facsimile transmission is made to the specific destination;

specific destination identifying means for searching from the specific destination name storage means a destination name corresponding to the receiving end to which said facsimile transmission is being made and which is identified by the receiving end identifying means; and

notifying means for outputting a communication result notification, indicative of a result of the facsimile transmission to the receiving end, only when the specific destination identifying means finds the corresponding destination name in the specific destination name storage means and the indication of the kind of notification to be output is stored for the receiving end in the specific destination name storage section.

Tanimoto does teach a specific destination name storage means for storing destination names of specific destinations (Page 7, paragraph 89); and

specific destination identifying means for searching from the specific destination name storage means a destination name corresponding to the receiving end to which

said facsimile transmission is being made and which is identified by the receiving end identifying means (Page 7, paragraph 89); and

notifying means for outputting a communication result notification, indicative of a result of the facsimile transmission to the receiving end, only when the specific destination identifying means finds the corresponding destination name in the specific destination name storage means (Page 7, paragraph 89, wherein since the confirmation of the notification is checked when the destination is stored, the confirmation is outputted when the destination is stored. Based on the flowchart of Figure 11, as long as the destination is stored, then the confirmation could be outputted. If the memory remaining is ok every time, then the confirmation is not outputted. If there is no request for confirmation when the memory is ok, then there is no confirmation. Therefore, there are cases when the confirmation is outputted only when the destination name is stored).

Cairo and Tanimoto are combinable because they deal with facsimile transmissions.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Cairo with the teaching of Tanimoto for the purpose of providing the user with the ability to select the most appropriate transmission methods and operations (Tanimoto: Page 1, paragraph 11).

Chen teaches said specific destination name storage section storing additionally for each specific destination an indication of a kind of notification to be output when a facsimile transmission is made to the specific destination (Page 1, paragraph 26,

wherein since the names are stored related to the destination, Chen shows that there is an indication of an output for each address stored in a name storage section. Chen does not need to show that the storage section is a destination storage section since Tanimoto teaches that.);

and the indication of the kind of notification to be output is stored for the receiving end in the specific destination name storage section (Page 1, paragraph 26).

Cairo in view of Tanimoto and Chen are combinable because they teach communication between two devices via a phone line.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Cairo in view of Tanimoto with the teachings of Chen for the purpose of clarity related to a name stored in a name list (Chen: Page 2, paragraph 6).

Regarding Claim 12, Cairo in view of Tanimoto teaches wherein the notifying means makes the communication report notification by one or an arbitrary combination of communication report notifications selected from a group consisting of outputting a communication result report, outputting a transmission end sound, and printing a stamp mark on a scanned document, for each facsimile transmission made to the receiving end having the corresponding destination name stored in the specific destination name storage means (Cairo: Column 8, lines 5-15, wherein since the user selects if they want a notification or not, since the notification could be a sound, they can select if they want

the sound or not . Having the option to choose between a song and a display and none at all makes it inherit to have the choice of a stamp, a sound, or a result report).

Regarding Claim 14, Cairo teaches a facsimile communication method comprising:

(b) identifying a receiving end by analyzing terminal information received from the receiving end when making a facsimile transmission to the receiving end (Figure 1); and

(d) outputting a communication result notification indicative of a result of the facsimile transmission to the receiving end only when the corresponding destination name is found in the storage section (Figure 1 and Figure 2),

wherein when the destination name, corresponding to the receiving end to which the facsimile transmission is made is found amongst the destination names sorted in the storage section, said communication result notification is output in (d).

However Cairo does not teach (a) storing destination names of specific destinations in a storage section and for storing additionally for each specific destination an indication of a kind of notification to be output when a facsimile transmission is made to the specific destination;

(c) searching the storage section for a destination name corresponding to the receiving end, identified in (b) and to which said facsimile transmission is being made; and

(d) outputting a communication result notification, indicative of a result of the facsimile transmission to the receiving end, only when the corresponding destination name is found in the storage section and the indication of the kind of notification to be output is stored for the receiving end in the specific destination name storage section (Page 1, paragraph 26).

Tanimoto does teach (a) storing destination names of specific destinations in a storage section (Page 7, paragraph 89); and

(c) searching the storage section for a destination name corresponding to the receiving end, identified in (b) and to which said facsimile transmission is being made (Page 7, paragraph 89); and

(d) outputting a communication result notification, indicative of a result of the facsimile transmission to the receiving end, only when the corresponding destination name is found in the storage section (Page 7, paragraph 89, wherein since the confirmation of the notification is checked when the destination is stored, the confirmation is outputted when the destination is stored. Based on the flowchart of Figure 11, as long as the destination is stored, then the confirmation could be outputted. If the memory remaining is ok every time, then the confirmation is not outputted. If there is no request for confirmation when the memory is ok, then there is no confirmation. Therefore, there are cases when the confirmation is outputted only when the destination name is stored),

Cairo and Tanimoto are combinable because they deal with facsimile transmissions.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Cairo with the teaching of Tanimoto for the purpose of providing the user with the ability to select the most appropriate transmission methods and operations (Tanimoto: Page 1, paragraph 11).

Chen teaches said specific destination name storage section storing additionally for each specific destination an indication of a kind of notification to be output when a facsimile transmission is made to the specific destination (Page 1, paragraph 26, wherein since the names are stored related to the destination, Chen shows that there is an indication of an output for each address stored in a name storage section. Chen does not need to show that the storage section is a destination storage section since Tanimoto teaches that.);

and the indication of the kind of notification to be output is stored for the receiving end in the specific destination name storage section (Page 1, paragraph 26).

Cairo in view of Tanimoto and Chen are combinable because they teach communication between two devices via a phone line.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Cairo in view of Tanimoto with the teachings of Chen for the purpose of clarity related to a name stored in a name list (Chen: Page 2, paragraph 6).

Regarding Claim 15, Cairo further teaches wherein the outputting outputs a communication result report for each facsimile transmission made to the receiving end having the corresponding destination name stored in the storage section (Column 8, lines 5-15).

Regarding Claim 16, Cairo further teaches wherein the communication result report has contents and/or format set differently for each specific destination (Column 2, lines 50-54).

Regarding Claim 17, Cairo further teaches wherein the outputting displays or prints the communication result report (Column 8, lines 61-65).

Regarding Claim 18, Cairo in view of Tanimoto teaches wherein the outputting outputs a transmission end sound for each facsimile transmission made to the receiving end having the corresponding destination name stored in the storage section (Cairo: Column 8, lines 5-15, wherein since the user selects if they want a notification or not, since the notification could be a sound, they can select if they want the sound or not).

Regarding Claim 19, Cairo in view of Tanimoto does not teach wherein the transmission end sound is set differently for each specific destination.

Chen does teach wherein the transmission end sound is set differently for each specific destination (Page 1, paragraph 26 where index code indicts that the sound can be different and Page 3, paragraphs 67-68).

Cairo in view of Tanimoto and Chen are combinable because they teach communication between two devices via a phone line.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Cairo in view of Tanimoto with the teachings of Chen for the purpose of clarity related to a name stored in a name list (Chen: Page 2, paragraph 6).

Regarding Claim 22, Cairo in view of Tanimoto further teaches wherein the outputting makes the communication report notification by one or an arbitrary combination of communication report notifications selected from a group consisting of outputting a communication result report, outputting a transmission end sound, and printing a stamp mark on a scanned document, for each facsimile transmission made to the receiving end having the corresponding destination name stored in the specific destination name storage section (Cairo: Column 8, lines 5-15, wherein since the user selects if they want a notification or not, since the notification could be a sound, they can select if they want the sound or not . Having the option to choose between a song

and a display and none at all makes it inherit to have the choice of a stamp, a sound, or a result report).

Regarding Claim 24, the computer readable storage medium which stores a program is treated as a method. Cairo does teach a receiving end identifying procedure causing the computer to identify a receiving end by analyzing terminal information received from the receiving end when making a facsimile transmission to the receiving end (Figure 1). a notifying procedure causing the computer to output a communication result notification indicative of a result of the facsimile transmission to the receiving end only when the specific destination identifying section finds the corresponding destination name in the storage section (Figure 1 and Figure 2),

wherein when the destination name corresponding to the receiving end to which the facsimile transmission is made is found amongst, the destination names stored in the storage section, said communication result notification is output in said notifying step.

However Cairo does not teach a specific destination name storage procedure causing the computer to store destination names of specific destinations in a storage section storing additionally for each specific destination an indication of a kind of notification to be output when a facsimile transmission is made to the specific destination;

a specific destination identifying procedure causing the computer to search from the storage section a destination name corresponding to the receiving end which is identified by the receiving end identifying section; and

a notifying procedure causing the computer to output a communication result notification, indicative of a result of the facsimile transmission to the receiving end, only when the specific destination identifying section finds the corresponding destination name in the storage section and the indication of the kind of notification to be output is stored for the receiving end in the specific destination name storage section.

Tanimoto does teach a specific destination name storage procedure causing the computer to store destination names of specific destinations in a storage section (Page 7, paragraph 89) and

a specific destination identifying procedure causing the computer to search from the storage section a destination name corresponding to the receiving end which is identified by the receiving end identifying section (Page 7, paragraph 89); and

a notifying procedure causing the computer to output a communication result notification, indicative of a result of the facsimile transmission to the receiving end, only when the specific destination identifying section finds the corresponding destination name in the storage section (Page 7, paragraph 89, wherein since the confirmation of the notification is checked when the destination is stored, the confirmation is outputted when the destination is stored. Based on the flowchart of Figure 11, as long as the destination is stored, then the confirmation could be outputted. If the memory remaining

is ok every time, then the confirmation is not outputted. If there is no request for confirmation when the memory is ok, then there is no confirmation. Therefore, there are cases when the confirmation is outputted only when the destination name is stored),

Cairo and Tanimoto are combinable because they deal with facsimile transmissions.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Cairo with the teaching of Tanimoto for the purpose of providing the user with the ability to select the most appropriate transmission methods and operations (Tanimoto: Page 1, paragraph 11).

Chen teaches said specific destination name storage section storing additionally for each specific destination an indication of a kind of notification to be output when a facsimile transmission is made to the specific destination (Page 1, paragraph 26, wherein since the names are stored related to the destination, Chen shows that there is an indication of an output for each address stored in a name storage section. Chen does not need to show that the storage section is a destination storage section since Tanimoto teaches that.);

and the indication of the kind of notification to be output is stored for the receiving end in the specific destination name storage section (Page 1, paragraph 26).

Cairo in view of Tanimoto and Chen are combinable because they teach communication between two devices via a phone line.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Cairo in view of Tanimoto with the teachings of Chen for the purpose of clarity related to a name stored in a name list (Chen: Page 2, paragraph 6).

Regarding Claim 25, Cairo further teaches wherein the notifying procedure causes the computer to output a communication result report for each facsimile transmission made to the receiving end having the corresponding destination name stored in the storage section (Column 8, lines 5-15).

Regarding Claim 26, Cairo further teaches wherein the communication result report has contents and/or format set differently for each specific destination (Column 2, lines 50-54).

Regarding Claim 27, Cairo further teaches wherein the notifying procedure causes the computer to display or print the communication result report (Column 8, lines 61-65).

Regarding Claim 28, Cairo in view of Tanimoto teaches wherein the notifying procedure causes the computer to output a transmission end sound for each facsimile transmission made to the receiving end having the corresponding destination name

stored in the storage section (Cairo: Column 8, lines 5-15, wherein since the user selects if they want a notification or not, since the notification could be a sound, they can select if they want the sound or not).

Regarding Claim 29, Cairo in view of Tanimoto does not teach wherein the transmission end sound is set differently for each specific destination.

Chen does teach wherein the transmission end sound is set differently for each specific destination (Page 1, paragraph 26 where index code indicts that the sound can be different and Page 3, paragraphs 67-68).

Cairo in view of Tanimoto and Chen are combinable because they teach communication between two devices via a phone line.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Cairo in view of Tanimoto with the teachings of Chen for the purpose of clarity related to a name stored in a name list (Chen: Page 2, paragraph 6).

Regarding Claim 32, Cairo in view of Tanimoto further teaches wherein the notifying section step causes the computer to make the communication report notification by one or an arbitrary combination of communication report notifications selected from a group consisting of outputting a communication result report, outputting a transmission end sound, and printing a stamp mark on a scanned document, for each

facsimile transmission made to the receiving end having the corresponding destination name stored in the specific destination name storage section (Cairo: Column 8, lines 5-15, wherein since the user selects if they want a notification or not, since the notification could be a sound, they can select if they want the sound or not . Having the option to choose between a song and a display and none at all makes it inherit to have the choice of a stamp, a sound, or a result report).

4. Claims 7, 8, 10, 13, 20, 21, 23, 30, 31, and 33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tanimoto (US 2003/0020960) further in view of Chen (US 2002/0094076) further in view of Bloomfield (US 6,025,931).

Regarding Claims 7, Cairo in view of Tanimoto further in view of Chen does not teach wherein the notifying section prints a stamp mark on a scanned document for each facsimile transmission made to the receiving end having the corresponding destination name stored in the specific destination name storage section.

Bloomfield further teaches wherein the notifying section prints a stamp mark on a scanned document for each facsimile transmission made to the receiving end (Column 6, lines 57-62, where stamp mark can is anything printed on the scanned document, i.e. indicia of delivery) having the corresponding destination name stored in the specific destination name storage section (Column 6, lines 57-62, wherein by selecting to receive the confirmation, the receiver is stored in some form of storage).

Cairo in view of Tanimoto further in view of Chen and Bloomfield are combinable because they deal with facsimile transmissions.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Cairo in view of Tanimoto further in view of Chen with the teaching of Bloomfield for the purpose of giving the sender an option to have a confirmation (Bloomfield: Column 6, lines 57-62).

Regarding Claim 8, Cairo in view of Tanimoto further in view of Chen does not teach wherein the stamp mark is set differently for each specific destination.

Bloomfield further teaches wherein the stamp mark is set differently for each specific destination (Column 6, lines 57-62, where the address can be the stamp mark).

Cairo in view of Tanimoto further in view of Chen and Bloomfield are combinable because they deal with facsimile transmissions.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Cairo in view of Tanimoto further in view of Chen with the teaching of Bloomfield for the purpose of giving the sender an option to have a confirmation (Bloomfield: Column 6, lines 57-62).

Regarding Claims 10, Cairo further teaches wherein the communication result report (Column 2, lines 50-54), the transmission end sound, and the stamp mark are set differently for each specific destination as described in claims 9, 12, 22, and 32, (see

rejections for claim 3 for the communication result report, claim 6 for transmission end sound, and claim 8 for stamp mark as described in claims 9 and 12).

Cairo in view of Tanimoto further does not teach wherein the transmission end sound and stamp mark is set differently for each specific destination.

Chen does teach wherein the transmission end sound is set differently for each specific destination (Page 1, paragraph 26 where index code indicts that the sound can be different and Page 3, paragraphs 67-68).

Cairo in view of Tanimoto and Chen are combinable because they teach communication between two devices via a phone line.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Cairo in view of Tanimoto with the teachings of Chen for the purpose of clarity related to a name stored in a name list (Chen: Page 2, paragraph 6).

Bloomfield does teach wherein the stamp mark is set differently for each specific destination (Column 6, lines 57-62, where stamp mark can is anything printed on the scanned document, i.e. indicia of delivery) having the corresponding destination name stored in the specific destination name storage section (Column 6, lines 57-62, wherein by selecting to receive the confirmation, the receiver is stored in some form of storage).

Cairo in view of Tanimoto further in view of Chen and Bloomfield are combinable because they deal with facsimile transmissions.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Cairo in view of Tanimoto further in view of Chen with the teaching of Bloomfield for the purpose of giving the sender an option to have a confirmation (Bloomfield: Column 6, lines 57-62).

Regarding Claims 13, Cairo further teaches wherein the communication result report (Column 2, lines 50-54), the transmission end sound, and the stamp mark are set differently for each specific destination as described in claims 9, 12, 22, and 32, (see rejections for claim 3 for the communication result report, claim 6 for transmission end sound, and claim 8 for stamp mark as described in claims 9 and 12).

Cairo in view of Tanimoto does not teach wherein the transmission end sound and stamp mark is set differently for each specific destination.

Chen does teach wherein the transmission end sound is set differently for each specific destination (Page 1, paragraph 26 where index code indicts that the sound can be different and Page 3, paragraphs 67-68).

Cairo in view of Tanimoto and Chen are combinable because they teach communication between two devices via a phone line.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Cairo in view of with the teachings of Chen for the purpose of clarity related to a name stored in a name list (Chen: Page 2, paragraph 6).

Bloomfield does teach wherein the stamp mark is set differently for each specific destination (Column 6, lines 57-62, where stamp mark can is anything printed on the scanned document, i.e. indicia of delivery) having the corresponding destination name stored in the specific destination name storage section (Column 6, lines 57-62, wherein by selecting to receive the confirmation, the receiver is stored in some form of storage).

Cairo in view of Tanimoto further in view of Chen and Bloomfield are combinable because they deal with facsimile transmissions.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Cairo in view of Tanimoto further in view of Chen with the teaching of Bloomfield for the purpose of giving the sender an option to have a confirmation (Bloomfield: Column 6, lines 57-62).

Regarding Claim 20, Cairo in view of Tanimoto further in view of Chen does not teach wherein the outputting prints a stamp mark on a scanned document for each facsimile transmission made to the receiving end having the corresponding destination name stored in the storage section.

Bloomfield further teaches wherein the outputting prints a stamp mark on a scanned document for each facsimile transmission made to the receiving end (Column 6, lines 57-62, where stamp mark can is anything printed on the scanned document, i.e. indicia of delivery) having the corresponding destination name stored in the specific destination name storage section (Column 6, lines 57-62, wherein by selecting to receive the confirmation, the receiver is stored in some form of storage).

Cairo in view of Tanimoto further in view of Chen and Bloomfield are combinable because they deal with facsimile transmissions.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Cairo in view of Tanimoto further in view of Chen with the teaching of Bloomfield for the purpose of giving the sender an option to have a confirmation (Bloomfield: Column 6, lines 57-62).

Regarding Claim 21, Cairo in view of Tanimoto further in view of Chen does not teach wherein the stamp mark is set differently for each specific destination.

Bloomfield further teaches wherein the stamp mark is set differently for each specific destination (Column 6, lines 57-62, where the address can be the stamp mark).

Cairo in view of Tanimoto further in view of Chen and Bloomfield are combinable because they deal with facsimile transmissions.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Cairo in view of Tanimoto further in view of Chen with the teaching of Bloomfield for the purpose of giving the sender an option to have a confirmation (Bloomfield: Column 6, lines 57-62).

Regarding Claims 23, Cairo further teaches wherein the communication result report (Column 2, lines 50-54), the transmission end sound, and the stamp mark are set differently for each specific destination as described in claims 9, 12, 22, and 32, (see

rejections for claim 3 for the communication result report, claim 6 for transmission end sound, and claim 8 for stamp mark as described in claims 9 and 12).

Cairo in view of Tanimoto does not teach wherein the transmission end sound and stamp mark is set differently for each specific destination.

Chen does teach wherein the transmission end sound is set differently for each specific destination (Page 1, paragraph 26 where index code indicts that the sound can be different and Page 3, paragraphs 67-68).

Cairo in view of Tanimoto and Chen are combinable because they teach communication between two devices via a phone line.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Cairo in view of with the teachings of Chen for the purpose of clarity related to a name stored in a name list (Chen: Page 2, paragraph 6).

Bloomfield does teach wherein the stamp mark is set differently for each specific destination (Column 6, lines 57-62, where stamp mark can is anything printed on the scanned document, i.e. indicia of delivery) having the corresponding destination name stored in the specific destination name storage section (Column 6, lines 57-62, wherein by selecting to receive the confirmation, the receiver is stored in some form of storage).

Cairo in view of Tanimoto further in view of Chen and Bloomfield are combinable because they deal with facsimile transmissions.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Cairo in view of Tanimoto further in view of Chen with the teaching of Bloomfield for the purpose of giving the sender an option to have a confirmation (Bloomfield: Column 6, lines 57-62).

Regarding Claim 30, Cairo in view of Tanimoto further in view of Chen does not teach wherein the notifying step causes the computer to print a stamp mark on a scanned document for each facsimile transmission made to the receiving end having the corresponding destination name stored in the specific destination name storage section.

Bloomfield further teaches wherein the notifying step causes the computer to print a stamp mark on a scanned document for each facsimile transmission made to the receiving end (Column 6, lines 57-62, where stamp mark can is anything printed on the scanned document, i.e. indicia of delivery) having the corresponding destination name stored in the specific destination name storage section (Column 6, lines 57-62, wherein by selecting to receive the confirmation, the receiver is stored in some form of storage).

Cairo in view of Tanimoto further in view of Chen and Bloomfield are combinable because they deal with facsimile transmissions.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Cairo in view of Tanimoto further in

view of Chen with the teaching of Bloomfield for the purpose of giving the sender an option to have a confirmation (Bloomfield: Column 6, lines 57-62).

Regarding Claim 31, Cairo in view of Tanimoto further in view of Chen does not teach wherein the stamp mark is set differently for each specific destination.

Bloomfield further teaches wherein the stamp mark is set differently for each specific destination (Column 6, lines 57-62, where the address can be the stamp mark).

Cairo in view of Tanimoto further in view of Chen and Bloomfield are combinable because they deal with facsimile transmissions.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Cairo in view of Tanimoto further in view of Chen with the teaching of Bloomfield for the purpose of giving the sender an option to have a confirmation (Bloomfield: Column 6, lines 57-62).

Regarding Claims 33, Cairo further teaches wherein the communication result report (Column 2, lines 50-54), the transmission end sound, and the stamp mark are set differently for each specific destination as described in claims 9, 12, 22, and 32, (see rejections for claim 3 for the communication result report, claim 6 for transmission end sound, and claim 8 for stamp mark as described in claims 9 and 12).

Cairo in view of Tanimoto does not teach wherein the transmission end sound and stamp mark is set differently for each specific destination.

Chen does teach wherein the transmission end sound is set differently for each specific destination (Page 1, paragraph 26 where index code indicts that the sound can be different and Page 3, paragraphs 67-68).

Cairo in view of Tanimoto and Chen are combinable because they teach communication between two devices via a phone line.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Cairo in view of Tanimoto with the teachings of Chen for the purpose of clarity related to a name stored in a name list (Chen: Page 2, paragraph 6).

Bloomfield does teach wherein the stamp mark is set differently for each specific destination (Column 6, lines 57-62, where stamp mark can is anything printed on the scanned document, i.e. indicia of delivery) having the corresponding destination name stored in the specific destination name storage section (Column 6, lines 57-62, wherein by selecting to receive the confirmation, the receiver is stored in some form of storage).

Cairo in view of Tanimoto further in view of Chen and Bloomfield are combinable because they deal with facsimile transmissions.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Cairo in view of Tanimoto further in view of Chen with the teaching of Bloomfield for the purpose of giving the sender an option to have a confirmation (Bloomfield: Column 6, lines 57-62).

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Nicholas C. Pachol whose telephone number is 571-270-3433. The examiner can normally be reached on M-Thr, 8:00 a.m.- 4:00 p.m. (EST), Fridays off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Twyler L. Haskins can be reached on 571-272-7406. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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N.P.
05/21/09

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